

PERMIT NO: WAG – 994000

Issuance Date: June 13, 2002

Effective Date: July 5, 2002

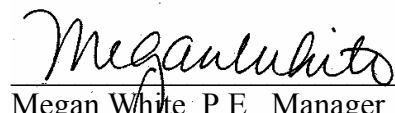
Expiration Date: July 5, 2007

**AQUATIC NUISANCE PLANT AND ALGAE CONTROL**  
**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**  
**WASTE DISCHARGE GENERAL PERMIT**

State of Washington  
Department of Ecology  
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

In compliance with the provisions of  
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington as amended  
and  
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended  
(The Clean Water Act)  
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

Until this permit expires, is modified or revoked, Permittees that have properly obtained coverage by this permit are authorized to discharge to waters of the state in accordance with the special and general conditions that follow.

  
Megan White, P.E., Manager  
Water Quality Program  
Department of Ecology

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## SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S1.D.	Plant survey and plan to prevent harm	As necessary	February 1, 2003
S1.F.	Modification of an IAVMP	As necessary	
S1.E,	Submittal of an IAVMP	As necessary	
S4.A.	Notification of Application	As necessary	
S7.A	Annual Monitoring Report	Annually	
S7.D	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4.	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5.	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7.	Application for Permit Renewal – applies to Permittees with multi-year coverage	1/permit cycle	By January 5, 2007
G8	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G21	Notice of Planned Changes	As necessary	
G22.	Reporting Anticipated Non-compliance	As necessary	

## **S1. PERMIT COVERAGE CONDITIONS**

### **A. Activities Covered**

This general permit covers aquatic nuisance plant and algae control activities that discharge herbicides or algaecides directly or indirectly into surface waters of the state of Washington. It also covers indirect algae control through addition of aluminum sulfate to control phosphorus.

“Indirect Application” in this permit means application of glyphosate to emergent vegetation for the control of nuisance or noxious vegetation along public highways or in constructed or mitigated wetlands containing wetted surface at the time of application or which will contain wetted surface during the life of the active component of the herbicide.

Weed control activities with herbicides conducted on seasonally dry land surfaces where the bio-available active ingredient does not persist at time of water return are not required to be covered under this permit.

### **B. Geographic Area Covered**

This general permit covers control activities in the State of Washington. The specific areas where aquatic nuisance plant and algae control activities are covered are described and limited by each application for coverage.

### **C. Who Applies for Coverage (Who is the Permittee)**

The term Permittee in this permit means the individual, organization, or governmental agency sponsoring the nuisance aquatic plant control activities and the contractor. (The application for coverage must have joint signatures). For the indirect applications, a governmental agency may elect to be the sole Permittee, however, application of registered pesticides to surface waters can only be conducted by a licensed applicator.

### **D. How Can Coverage Be Obtained**

1. For applications of herbicides directly to the water only – Consult for the presence of rare, threatened, or endangered plants in the Washington State National Heritage Data System (the Department of Natural Resources) in the proposed treatment area. If rare, threatened or endangered plants are present in the proposed treatment area, a detailed plant survey performed by a professional aquatic biologist or wetland specialist is required to be submitted with the application. If the plant survey confirms the presence of rare, threatened or endangered plants a treatment plan to prevent harm to these plants must be submitted with the application.
2. Notify the Department by submission of a completed application form requesting coverage under this permit at least 38 days prior to the planned activity that will result in the discharge to waters of the state. There are separate application forms for direct and

indirect applications. The application shall contain a copy of the public notice and the expected date of the second publication.

3. Publish two (2) notices, with the second notice published at least one week after the first notice, in a local newspaper of general circulation. The notice shall state that an application for coverage has been made pursuant to Section 173-226-130(5) WAC. The date of second publication constitutes completion of public notice. The thirty-day comment period starts on the date of second publication.
4. For coverage on a year-to-year basis this notice shall include:
  - a. Names of the applicant(s)
  - b. Waterbody name, size and location
  - c. The approximate date(s) of treatment
  - d. The chemicals to be used and the approximate acreage to be treated;
  - e. Statement that any water use restrictions or precautions will be posted near the treatment area;
  - f. Availability of the application for review and comment and the name and date of that plan.

For coverage with an approved Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan (IAVMP) or Roadside Vegetation Management Plan (RVMP) the notice shall include:

- a. The names of the Applicant(s)
- b. The waterbody name
- c. The herbicides and algaecides expected to be used during the course of permit coverage.
- d. The availability of an IAVMP or RVMP for public review.

At the end of the 30 day public comment period, the Department will review all comments prior to making a determination on whether to grant permit coverage.

The Department intends to notify applicants by mail of their status concerning coverage under this permit. If the applicant does not receive notification of the coverage decision from the Department, coverage under this permit will commence on the 38th day following the Department's acceptance of an application form or publication of the second public notice, whichever occurs later.

### **E. Length of Coverage**

The length of coverage for a Permittee is variable according to the following criteria;

1. For those Permittees with an Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan (IAVMP) which may also be known as a Lake Management Plan or Roadside Vegetation Management Plan (for some indirect applications) which:
  - a. has been prepared and approved in accordance with the criteria of the Department of Ecology (approved by the Department of Ecology), and
  - b. which specifies year-by-year proposed actions and monitoring, and

c. has been subject to public comment, the period of coverage is for the period of this general permit. See Special Condition S2. for those applications that must have an IAVMP and Appendix A. for the criteria for an acceptable IAVMP. The format for the Roadside Vegetation Management Plan is not specified but it is expected to incorporate Integrated Pest Management principles and include Best Management Practices (BMP's) for avoiding the application of herbicides to surface waters.

2. For those Permittees without an IAVMP or RVMP, the length of coverage per application is one year and only two coverages per permit cycle (5 years) are allowed. Permittees who want to conduct annual plant control activities must submit an IAVMP or RVMP before the third year of coverage. Submittal of an IAVMP or RVMP by the Permittee which is subsequently approved by Ecology will allow coverage for the remainder of the term of this General Permit.

#### **F. Modification of a IAVMP or RVMP**

A Permittee with an approved IAVMP or RVMP may submit a modification for approval at least 38 days prior to the time of desired application. The modification may be a MINOR MODIFICATION or a MAJOR MODIFICATION. Major modifications require SEPA review equivalent to submittal of an IAVMP. A minor modification includes, but is not limited to; change of contractor co-permittee, minor adjustment of the acreage proposed for treatment, minor adjustments to the specific areas proposed for treatment and minor changes to the monitoring plan.

#### **S2. RESTRICTIONS ON APPLICATION OF HERBICIDES AND ALGAECIDES**

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Applications under this permit shall be primarily for the control of nuisance aquatic plants, nuisance plants near surface waters, algae, and for noxious aquatic plants which may be incidentally impacted in the course of treating for nuisance plants. A separate permit covers control of listed noxious aquatic weeds and weeds on the quarantine list in aquatic environments. The noxious weed permit also covers incidental impact on non-target plants. Noxious weeds are defined as those species of plants listed as noxious Classes A, B, and C by the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board in accordance with 17.10 RCW. The quarantine list is maintained by the Dept of Agriculture Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board in accordance with 17.10 RCW.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee, as authorized through an application process, is authorized to discharge the aquatic herbicides and associated adjuvants, which are listed in this section into surface waters of the State. These discharges must comply with FIFRA (label requirements), the State of Washington

Department of Agriculture directions and any additional requirements specified in this permit. In the event of conflicting requirements, the more stringent will apply.

The application of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit. Only the formulations of the following herbicides and adjuvants are allowed.

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester

Fluridone: 1-methyl-3-phenyl-5-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-4(1H)-pyridinone (A commercial formulation is Sonar<sup>®</sup>)

Glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, isopropylamine salt (A commercial formulation is Rodeo<sup>®</sup>)

Endothall: Dipotassium salt of 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (Commercial formulations are Aquathol<sup>®</sup>K, Aquathol<sup>®</sup>Granular, Aquathol<sup>®</sup> Super K)

Endothall: mono(N,N-dimethylalkylamine) salt of 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (A commercial formulation is Hydrothol<sup>®</sup>191)

The surfactants R-11, X-77, LI-700 and other registered surfactants as they are approved by the SEPA process.

Food grade marker dyes may be used for freshwater emergent plant control activities.

This permit does not authorize the application of mixes of chemicals (tank mixes).

The application of herbicides and algaecides directly to water as authorized by this permit to control nuisance aquatic plants and algae are allowed so long as the conditions of this permit are satisfied and the effect of this application is to enhance the beneficial uses of the water body.

The mortality of aquatic vertebrates or the long-term suppression of aquatic invertebrate populations due to the direct action of the herbicide or algaecide is prohibited.

This permit does not authorize any treatment that may cause harm to rare, threatened, or endangered plants.

Applications of herbicides that cause oxygen depletion, to the point of stress or lethality to aquatic biota, from plant die off are prohibited.



Lake treatments of more than 50% of a lake surface area are prohibited unless the treatment is specified in an approved Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management plan (IAVMP).

#### **A. Specific Restrictions for Direct Aquatic Application**

When an EPA label has restrictions and/or precautions for livestock watering and irrigation use, the applicator must notify those who withdraw surface water as their sole source of water for such use within a four hundred- (400) foot radius of the area to be treated. This statement must identify the herbicide(s) being used, the date(s) of expected treatment, and all water use restrictions and precautions. The area cannot be treated until people who withdraw water have been notified and alternative water supply is available and provided if requested by the affected water user(s).

##### **1. Glyphosate**

The use of glyphosate (Rodeo®) shall be specifically limited to the freely floating, floating leaved, and emergent plants and extreme care should be taken not to adversely impact other vegetation.

##### **2. Endothall (a common commercial name is Aquathol K®)**

- a. Endothall formulations of Aquathol shall not be applied within a four-hundred (400) foot radius of the outlet stream at time of outflow.
- b. A 24-hour re-entry advisory shall be posted for swimmers for protection against mild eye irritation. Swimming outside the treatment area is permitted. The advisory applies to boaters only where application methods (i.e., use of sprayers and cyclone seeders) may result in airborne particles of herbicide and only in treated areas. This advisory is not needed for non-swimmers when subsurface or other types of applications are made such that there is no risk of drift. This advisory is not required where life guards or adult supervisors can assure swimmers will not leave defined swimming areas. Informational buoys must be placed around the treatment area if water skiers or others in direct contact with the water can enter the treatment area from the water rather than the shore.
- c. Use is prohibited when water is below pH 6 or above 9.
- d. The local habitat and/or fish biologist from the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be notified at least fourteen days before endothall is applied to salmonid-bearing waters. Endothall shall not be applied to a waterbody when, in the opinion of the habitat and/or fish biologist, juvenile salmonids would be adversely impacted. This notification requirement will remain in effect until such time that the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife develops site-specific timing windows for herbicide application. When and if Fish and Wildlife has approved site-specific timing windows, they may be used in lieu of the notification requirement.

##### **3. Endothall (a common commercial product is Hydrothol® 191)**

- a. Hydrothol® 191 is for use of filamentous algae control only. Concentrations are limited to 0.2-mg a.e./L.
- b. The area to be treated must be the minimum possible to obtain algae control.

- c. No treatment is allowed in water bodies with hardness exceeding 275 mg/l as  $\text{CaCO}_3$
- d. Treatments must occur from the shoreline outward to allow for the avoidance of Hydrothol® 191 by fish.
- e. A 24-hour reentry restriction shall be posted for protection against mild eye irritation for swimmers and where application methods (i.e., use of sprayers and cyclone seeders) may result in airborne particles of herbicide in treated areas. This does not apply to non-swimmers when subsurface or other applications are made such that there is no risk of drift. In addition, informational buoys should be placed around the treatment area if public access is anticipated. Swimming and other activity outside the treatment area is permitted.
- f. Use in waters with mosquito fish (Gambusia affinis) is prohibited.
- g. The local habitat and/or fish biologist from the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be notified at least fourteen days before endothall is applied to salmonid-bearing waters. Endothall shall not be applied to a waterbody when, in the opinion of the habitat and/or fish biologist, juvenile salmonids would be adversely impacted. This notification requirement will remain in effect until such time that the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife develops site-specific timing windows for herbicide application. When and if Fish and Wildlife has approved site-specific timing windows, they may be used in lieu of the notification requirement.

**4. 2,4-Dichrophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt and 2,4-Dichrophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester**

- a. 2,4-D shall not be applied within a four hundred (400) foot radius of the outlet stream if there is an outflow.
- b. The local habitat and/or fish biologist from the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall be notified at least fourteen days before 2,4-D is applied to salmonid-bearing waters. 2,4-D shall not be applied to a waterbody when, in the written opinion of the habitat and/or fish biologist, juvenile salmonids would be adversely impacted. This notification requirement will remain in effect until such time that the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife develops site-specific timing windows for herbicide application. When and if Fish and Wildlife has approved site-specific timing windows, they may be used in lieu of the notification requirement.

**B. Specific Restrictions for Indirect Application of Herbicides on Construction Sites, Wetland Mitigation Sites, Right-of-ways and other state, federal, county or municipal properties**

- 1. Hand-held and vehicle mounted sprayers are allowed. Aerial sprayers are not allowed.
- 2. Only the following chemicals are approved for use in the spray mix:
  - a. Rodeo® (Glyphosate), the surfactant LI-700® and other approved registered surfactants; and

- b. Blue spray pattern indicator (HI-LIGHT) is approved for wicking, back-pack and hand-held power sprayers when applying the herbicide allowed under this permit with the following provisos:
    - i) HI-LIGHT shall be applied at the lowest mix rate practical; and
    - ii) Other indicator dyes may be used provided that toxicity test information has been provided to Ecology for review and approval that demonstrates an equivalent or lower toxicity than HI-LIGHT
3. Apply the herbicide at times so as to minimize public water use restrictions during weekends and avoid public water use restrictions during the opening of fishing season, Memorial Day weekend, Independence Day weekend and Labor Day weekend.
4. Treatment within a ½ mile along the shoreline of areas of potential public use (boat launches, marinas, swim beaches, parks or other public accessible areas) is limited to weekdays. However, situations may arise due to weather or other variables that may make it necessary to treat on high use days. If this is the case, the applicator(s) shall obtain a letter of concurrence from the local health department. If the local entity is not willing to take on this responsibility contact the appropriate Ecology Regional office (see S4).

### **S3. RESTRICTIONS ON APPLICATION OF ALUMINUM FOR THE REDUCTION OF PHOSPHORUS.**

- A. Whole lake treatments are allowed only as a component of an approved IAVMP. The IAVMP should address control of nutrient input to the lake and include the results of jar tests to determine proper application rate. The IAVMP must also address the monitoring during application to assure the alkalinity is not exceeded.
- B. Partial lake treatments conducted without prior jar tests shall not exceed 50 µg/L dissolved aluminum.
- C. Powdered alum must be mixed with water to form a slurry prior to application. Lake water may be used to make the slurry and for spray application.
- D. Alum application shall begin as early as possible each morning to avoid complications due to the natural decrease in pH after nightfall.
- E. For whole lake treatments buffering material such as sodium carbonate or sodium aluminate shall be available to use with alum if a decrease in pH is observed.
- F. For whole lake treatments, application shall cease if winds exceed 5 mph.
- G. If any fish are killed or distressed during application, the Permittee shall cease treatment and immediately notify the appropriate Department of Ecology Regional Office and the Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- H. The pH during application must remain between 6.0 and 8.5.
- I. Only aluminum compounds suitable for water treatment (low concentration of heavy metals) may be used.

### **S4. NOTIFICATION AND POSTING REQUIREMENTS – DIRECT AND INDIRECT APPLICATION**

#### **A. Agency Notification Requirements – Direct Application**

The applicator shall FAX information on planned treatment to the appropriate Ecology regional office by the close of business day (5:00 pm) prior to the day of treatment. The information to be submitted includes:

- The name of the waterbody that is planned for treatment.
- An estimate of the hour the application will begin.
- The location on the waterbody where the treatment will begin.
- The pesticide to be used.

Central Regional Office, Yakima (509) 575-2490 FAX (509) 575-2809

Eastern Regional Office, Spokane (509) 456-2926 FAX (509) 456-6175

Northwest Regional Office, Bellevue (425) 649-7000 FAX (425) 649-7098

Southwest Regional Office, Lacey (360) 407-6300 FAX (360) 407-6305

The applicator(s) must immediately notify the appropriate Ecology regional office if any of the following concerns or issues arise following an herbicide treatment:

- an unauthorized discharge of pesticide into state waters, or onto land with a potential for entry into state waters;
- The applicator learns of any person(s) who exhibits or indicates any toxic and/or allergic response as a result of the treatment;
- The applicator learns of any fish or fauna that exhibit stress conditions or die within or downstream of the treatment area; or
- non-targeted plants outside the treatment area exhibit stress conditions or die following an herbicide treatment.

Post treatment Notification – The applicator shall notify the appropriate Ecology regional office on the day following completion of treatment by FAX with the following information:

Any modifications of the treatment plan or cancellation of the treatment and if the treatment was cancelled, the expected new treatment date, location and pesticide

## **B. Agency Notification Requirements – Indirect Application**

Where application is likely to be observed by the public, the applicator shall notify the appropriate Department of Ecology Regional Office by the end of the day prior to the day of application. This notification shall be by FAX (preferred) or by telephone, if necessary, and then followed by a FAX.

## **C. Residential and Business Notification – Direct Applications**

1. The applicator shall complete copies of the Herbicide Application - Residential and Business Notice form provided by Ecology. These forms shall be sent to all residences and businesses within one-quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) mile in each direction along the shoreline of the areas to be treated. No later than the day following distribution of the Herbicide Application - Residential and Business Notice, a copy and the date of distribution of the notice shall be mailed or faxed or e-mailed to the Ecology regional office contact.

2. Notification shall take place ten (10) to twenty-one (21) days prior to initial treatment.
3. If the Herbicide Application - Residential and Business Notice explains the application schedule for the whole season, and there is no significant deviation from that plan, no further Herbicide Application - Residential and Business Notice will be required for the rest of the season (unless a resident or business specifically requests further notification).
4. Notice may be done by mail to residences or businesses, by newsletter, or by handbills given directly to the residences or businesses. If handbills are used, the applicator shall secure the notices to the residences or businesses doorknob in a fashion that will hold them in place but will not damage property. If the residence or business is gated or guarded by watchdogs, the applicator may secure the notice in clear view on the outside of the gateway or may attach the notice to the outside of the residence in a fashion that will hold it in place but will not damage property.
5. A copy of the notice and a list of locations or addresses where they were sent or delivered shall be kept by the applicator for five (5) years and be hand delivered or mailed to the department immediately upon request.
6. When using glyphosate the applicator shall include a statement in the Herbicide Application - Residential and Business Notice informing residents and businesses of the one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) mile application restriction for potable water use.
7. A copy of the newsletter or handbill and its distribution list shall be kept by the applicator for five (5) years.

**D. Residential and Business Notification –Indirect Application in Wetlands and Along the Shorelines of Rivers, Lakes, and Reservoirs**

Anytime a portion of the treated area contains a publicly accessible area the following notification procedures must be complied with:

Public Notice – Applicator(s) shall notify adjacent residents prior to herbicide application. The notification may include the schedule for the whole season to avoid duplication. This notification may be provided through a copy of a notification form, letter, flyer or personal or telephone conversation to either the property owner or the renter/lessee. Notification should explain the project and explain that any treated areas will be flagged. The flagging may be biodegradable to avoid the applicator having to remove the flagging at the end of the treatment season.

**E. Posting Requirements for Direct Aquatic Applications**

The applicator shall post all signs prior to the application of any pesticide(s), but no more than twenty-four (24) hours prior to application. The applicator shall use good faith and reasonable effort to ensure that posted signs remain in place until the end of the period of water use restrictions or forty-eight (48) hours for glyphosate (Rodeo®). The applicator shall be responsible for removal of all signs before the following treatment of the waterbody or before the end of the treatment season, whichever comes first. When the EPA label restricts human consumption of fish, any posted signs or other forms of notification shall explicitly state that restriction. Warning signs shall be posted in English and the language commonly spoken by the community who use the area.

1. Posting Shoreline Private Property Areas:

Signs shall be a minimum of eight and one-half (8½) by eleven (11) inches in size and be made of a durable weather-resistant material. Lettering shall be in bold black type with the word "WARNING" (or "CAUTION") at least one- (1) inch high and all other words at least a one-quarter- (¼) inch high. a) Signboard color for the first seasonal treatment of a waterbody shall be white, for the next treatment the signboard color shall be yellow, and the following treatment the signboard color shall be orange. b) Signs must face both the water and the shore and be placed on each private property within ten (10) feet of the shoreline adjacent to the treatment areas. Where a private property shoreline is greater than one hundred-fifty (150) feet, the applicator shall post one sign for every one hundred (100) feet of shoreline. Signs shall be posted so they are secure from the normal effects of weather and water currents, but cause no damage to private or public property. c) When using pesticides with swimming and/or fish consumption restrictions or precautions, the applicator shall extend the zone of shoreline posting to include all property within four hundred (400) feet of the treatment area(s).

2. Posting Shoreline Public Access Areas:

Public access areas include: swim beaches, docks, and boat launches at resorts; privately-owned community access areas; and public access areas. a) Signs shall be a minimum of two (2) feet by three (3) feet in size and be made of a durable weather-resistant material. Lettering shall be in bold black type with the word "WARNING" (or "CAUTION") at least two (2) inches high and all other words at least a one-half- (½) inch high. The colors used for the signboard shall be white, yellow, or orange. b) Signs must face both the water and the shore and be placed within twenty-five (25) feet of the shoreline. Where the public access has a shoreline length greater than one hundred-fifty (150) feet, the applicator shall post one sign for every one hundred (100) feet of shoreline. The applicator shall place signs so they are clearly readable by people using the access areas. Signs shall be posted so they are secure from the normal effects of weather and water currents, but cause no damage to private or public property. c) An eight and one-half- (8½) by-eleven- (11) inch weather resistant map detailing the treatment areas for each herbicide used shall be attached to the sign. The map shall identify the location(s) of the pesticide(s) used and mark the reader's location at the public access site. d) These public notice signs shall be posted at all of the waterbody's public access areas within one-quarter (¼) mile of the treatment area and all of the waterbody's public boat launches within one and one-half (1½) miles of the treatment area. NOTE: When using pesticides with swimming and/or fish consumption restrictions or precautions, the applicator's map shall include a four hundred- (400) foot buffer strip around the treatment area(s).

3. Posting on the Water:

a) When the pesticide to be used does not have swimming and/or fish consumption restrictions or precautions, posting buoys on the water is not necessary. When the waterbody is less than one acre and/or less than two hundred (200) feet from the treatment area to the opposite shore, posting by buoys is not necessary. When the entire shoreline is restricted by one treatment, no buoys shall be required. b) When

the pesticide has a swimming or fish restriction, the applicator shall use buoys or similar devices to mark treatment area boundaries on the water. Durable weather-resistant signs are to be attached to a buoy so they are readable from two opposing directions. The applicator shall position signs so they are completely out of the water. The signs must be at least eight and one-half- (8½) by-eleven (11) inches in size. Lettering shall be in bold black type and the word "WARNING" (or "CAUTION") shall be at least one- (1) inch high and all other words shall be at least a one-quarter- (¼) inch high. The colors used for the signboard shall be white (first application), yellow (second application), or orange (subsequent applications). The applicator shall space buoys so there is one at each approximate corner of the treatment area and at one hundred- (100) foot intervals around the treatment area. Treatment areas of one hundred- (100) foot diameter or less shall be marked with one buoy in the center of the treatment or at one hundred- (100) foot intervals around the treatment area. The applicator shall place buoys so they form a minimum fifty- (50) foot buffer strip around the treatment area(s).

#### **F. Posting Requirements for Indirect Aquatic Applications**

1. Posting is not required for roadside applications or applications to mitigated wetland areas with no reasonable public access.
2. For those applications containing a publicly accessible area,
  - a. Post signs no more than 48 hours prior to an application
  - b. Place signs within 25 feet of any shoreline facing both egress and entrance of any boat launch on the waterbody that is within ½ mile of any treatment site. Boat launches also include sites commonly used as put-ins and take-outs for small, non-trailerred watercraft. Check the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission publication *Public Boating Facilities in Washington State*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1988, to identify public accesses. Reference copies of this publication are available through the Washington State Library, King County Library, Gonzaga University Library, and Washington State University Library.
3. The applicator(s) shall use good faith and reasonable effort to ensure that posted signs are secured and remain in place.
4. Signs shall be posted so they are secure from the normal effects of weather and water currents, but cause no damage to private or public property.
5. The applicator is responsible for removal of all signs at the end of the treatment season. Biodegradable sign material may be used so that removal is not necessary.
6. Post signs in English and the language, if other than English, commonly spoken by the community that uses the area.

### **S5. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

#### **A. Direct Aquatic Application With an Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan (IAVMP)**

Monitoring plans, which include sampling for the applied herbicide, shall be included in the IAVMP for all whole lake herbicide applications, herbicide applications [near] drinking and

stock watering water withdrawal sites, where native vegetation or threatened or endangered species are likely to be affected, and applications to sites where the total area of treatment exceeds ten acres. The monitoring at a minimum shall include sampling and analysis for the pesticide of use according to the following schedule:

Table 1. Sampling schedule

Category	Timing	Units	Sample Point	Sample Type
Receiving water within application site	2,4-D - 5 days after initial application Fluridone - 90 days after initial application Endothall - 5 days after initial application	mg/l	Within boundaries of the treatment site	One areal composite
Receiving water outside the application site	Within 24 hours after completion of the application	mg/l	100 feet from boundary of the application site	One areal composite of the perimeter

Adverse weather conditions, lack of daylight and other relevant factors related to safety considerations may justify altering the timing of monitoring but will not preclude the requirement that a minimum level of monitoring be performed. The burden of proof for establishing safety-related alterations to the monitoring schedule shall rest with the Permittee(s).

All IAVMPs shall include a post application evaluation of the site(s). The timing of this evaluation shall be appropriate for the herbicide or algaecide used at the site. This evaluation shall include an estimate of the effectiveness of the application (qualitative or quantitative), any dead or dying organisms, algae conditions, and may include any other environmental data which may be available (dissolved oxygen, pH, Secchi disk, turbidity, etc.).

#### **B. Direct Aquatic Application Without an Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management Plan (IAVMP)**

Monitoring of the herbicide or algaecide shall be conducted for all applications [near] drinking and stock watering water withdrawal sites, where rare, threatened or endangered species are likely to be affected, and applications to sites where the total area of treatment exceeds ten acres. The monitoring at a minimum shall include sampling and analysis for the pesticide of use according to Table 1 of A above. In addition, the Permittee shall conduct the following monitoring:

Pretreatment Process Control Monitoring – Dissolved oxygen and pH (surface and near bottom) at the center and border of the proposed treatment area.

Post-treatment Process Control Monitoring - Dissolved oxygen and pH (surface and near bottom) at the center and border of the proposed treatment area. The Permittee



shall also perform a post application evaluation of the site(s). The timing of this evaluation shall be appropriate for the herbicide or algaecide used at the site. This evaluation shall include an estimate of the effectiveness of the application (qualitative or quantitative), any dead or dying organisms, algae conditions and may include any other environmental data which may be available (dissolved oxygen, pH, Secchi disk, turbidity, etc.).

### **C. Indirect Applications With a Roadside Vegetation Management Plan**

The monitoring requirements are those specified in the RVMP or IAVMP approved by Ecology. The RVMP or IAVMP shall address regional vegetation management using IPM principles. At a minimum, the monitoring in the RVMP or IAVMP shall include the amounts of herbicides used and the areas treated.

### **D. Application of Aluminum Sulfate and Sodium Aluminate for Control of Phosphorus**

For partial lake treatments the minimum monitoring shall include pH and alkalinity at representative stations at thirty (30) minute intervals during application and Secchi disk measurements before and after application. If the application exceeds ten (10) acres, the aluminum concentration shall be measured after treatment at several sites within the treatment area and several sites outside the treatment area.

For whole lake treatments, the monitoring shall be included in the IAVMP and be appropriate for the size of the application.

## **S6. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES**

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored parameters.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit shall conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136 or to the latest revision of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA), unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by the Department of Ecology (Department).

Dissolved oxygen, pH, Secchi disk, and turbidity are process control parameters and do not require accreditation for monitoring under this permit.

Analyses for fluridone may be conducted at the SePRO Corporation laboratory and those results may substitute for the requirements in this section.

Analyses conducted using enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) methods may substitute for the requirements in this section.

**S7. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS**

All Permittees covered by this permit shall report in accordance with the following conditions. The falsification of information submitted to the Department shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

**A. Annual Reporting**

Monitoring results shall be submitted annually. Monitoring results obtained during the previous calendar year shall be reported and be received no later than February 1 of the year following the completed monitoring period. The report shall be sent to the appropriate Department of Ecology Regional Office. Reports from Roadside Vegetation Management Plans shall be submitted to Department of Ecology, Water Quality Program, Watershed Planning, PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600

All laboratory reports providing data for organic and metal parameters shall include the following information: sampling date, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name, CAS number, analytical method/ number, method detection limit (MDL), laboratory practical quantitation limit (PQL), reporting units, and concentration detected.

Annual monitoring reports must be submitted annually whether or not monitoring was required. If there was no discharge during a given monitoring period, submit the report with an explanation of why no monitoring was performed.

**B. Records Retention**

The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of five (5) years. Such information shall include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by the Director.

**C. Recording of Results**

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee shall record the following information: (1) the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement; (2) the individual who performed the sampling or measurement; (3) the dates the analyses were performed; (4) the name of the laboratory or individual who performed the analyses; (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and (6) the results of all analyses.

**D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee**

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures specified by Condition S6 of this permit, then the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's annual report.

**E. Noncompliance Notification**

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this permit due to any cause, the Permittee shall:

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and clean up unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance, and correct the problem
2. Immediately notify the Department of the failure to comply.

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

**S8. SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

Mobile equipment that enters the water shall be maintained such that a visible sheen from petroleum products will not appear.

All oil, fuel, or chemicals shall be stored, handled, and used in a manner that prevents spills from escaping to surface waters or ground waters of the state.

In the event of a discharge of oil, fuel, or chemicals into state waters, or onto land with a potential for entry into state waters, containment and cleanup efforts shall begin immediately and be completed as soon as possible, taking precedence over normal work. Cleanup shall include proper disposal of any spilled material and used cleanup materials.

Spills into State waters or on land with a potential for entry into State waters, or other significant water quality impacts shall be reported to the appropriate Department of Ecology Regional Office (see S4.A.).

**S9. CONDITIONAL APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF PRODUCTS NOT SPECIFIED IN THE CURRENT PERMIT**

This permit allows the use of products not specifically listed if the following procedure is followed:

1. Pesticides must be approved for use by FIFRA and the Washington State Department of Agriculture.
2. A risk assessment must be conducted and approved by Ecology. This risk assessment must contain a) verification that the product will meet the specified general conditions

and prohibitions of this permit, b) contain all available environmental and ecological information about the product and its environmental fate, c) specify mitigation measures for application, and d) specify a monitoring plan to verify performance. Ecology can supply examples of approvable risk assessments.

3. After approval of the risk assessment, conduct public notification in major newspapers of the State which specifies the chemical name, brand name, the expected uses of the product, a summary of the expected effects, how to obtain copies of the summary of the risk assessment, and how to comment on the proposed use of the chemical within the 30 day comment period. Based upon the response to the public notice, Ecology will either grant or deny conditional approval for the use of the new product. The specific mitigation measures and monitoring requirements identified in the risk assessment are requirements for use of the chemical. The results of the performance monitoring will be evaluated at the time of reissuance of this permit to determine if continued use will be allowed.

## **GENERAL CONDITIONS**

### **G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS**

The Permittee shall at all times be responsible for continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit. The Permittee shall be responsible for compliance with any order, directive, or penalty issued by the Department.

### **G2. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities or systems of control to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit. Where design criteria have been established, the Permittee shall not allow flows or waste loadings to exceed approved design criteria or approved revisions thereto.

### **G3. RIGHT OF ENTRY**

The Permittee shall allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law, at reasonable times:

- A. To enter upon the Permittee's premises in which an effluent source (discharge) is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this general permit;
- B. To have access to and to copy at reasonable costs, any records required to be kept under terms and conditions of the permit;
- C. To inspect any monitoring equipment or method of monitoring required in this general permit; and/or
- D. To sample any discharge of pollutants. If the sampling of influent or internal hatchery waters is necessary, the Permittee will be provided the opportunity to collect the required sample.

### **G4. NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE IN COVERED ACTIVITIES**

The Permittee shall submit a new Application for Coverage to the Department when facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications will (1) result in new or substantially increased discharges of pollutants or a change in the nature of the discharge of pollutants or (2) violate the terms and conditions of this general permit.

### **G5. REVOCATION OF COVERAGE**

Pursuant to Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC, the Director may require any discharger authorized by this general permit to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual permit or another more specific and appropriate general permit. Cases where revocation of coverage may be required include, but are not limited to the following:

- A. Violation of any term or condition of this general permit.

- B. Obtaining coverage under this general permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.
- C. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.
- D. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
- E. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or significantly contributes to water quality standards violations.
- F. Nonpayment of permit fees or penalties assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465 and Chapter 173-224 WAC.
- G. Failure of the Permittee to satisfy the public notice requirements of WAC 173-226-130(5), when applicable.

Permittees who have their coverage revoked for cause according to WAC 173-226-240, as listed immediately above, may request temporary coverage under this permit during the time an individual permit is being developed, provided the request is made within 90 days from the time of revocation and is submitted along with a complete individual permit application form.

#### **G6. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION OR REVOCATION**

General permits may be modified, or revoked and reissued, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC. Grounds for modification or revocation and reissuance include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. When a change that occurs in the technology or practices for control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this general permit.
- B. When effluent limitation guidelines or standards are promulgated pursuant to the FWPCA or Chapter 90.48 RCW for the category of dischargers covered under this general permit.
- C. When a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this general permit is approved.
- D. When information is obtained which indicates that cumulative effects on the environment from dischargers covered under this general permit are unacceptable.

#### **G7. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR REVOCATION OF COVERAGE**

A Permittee who knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur which would constitute cause for revocation under condition G6 or 40 CFR 122.62 shall report such information to the Department so that a decision can be made on whether action to revoke coverage under this general permit will be required. The Department may then require submission of a new Application for Coverage under this or another general permit or an application for an individual permit. Submission of a new application does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with all the terms and conditions of the existing general permit until the new application for coverage has been approved.

**G8. TRANSFER OF PERMIT COVERAGE**

Coverage under this general permit is automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

- A. A written signed agreement between the old and new Permittee containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility and coverage is submitted to the department; and
- B. Ecology does not notify the old and new Permittee of its intent to revoke coverage under the general permit in which case the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement between the old and new Permittee.

**G9. TOXIC POLLUTANTS**

The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

**G10. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF TITLE 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

All other applicable requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this general permit by reference.

**G11. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES**

Nothing in the permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

**G12. ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The Department may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this general permit by administrative order or permit modification.

**G13. REMOVED SUBSTANCES**

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or pollution control of wastewaters shall not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters. Such removed substances shall be lawfully disposed in an appropriate manner and shall comply with Chapter 173-303 WAC and Chapter 173-304 WAC.

**G14. USE OF ACCREDITED LABORATORIES**

All monitoring data, except for flow, temperature, settleable solids, total residual chlorine, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters, shall be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories,

Chapter 173-50 WAC. Conductivity and pH shall be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited. Soils and hazardous waste data are exempted from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for the analysis of these media by the Department.

## **G15. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS**

All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology shall be signed and certified.

- A. All permit applications shall be signed by either a responsible corporate officer of at least the level of vice president of a corporation, a general partner of a partnership, the proprietor of a sole proprietorship or ranking elected official. For direct applications of herbicides and algaecides the application shall be signed by the sponsor and the applicator. For applications under a roadside vegetation plan, the permit application shall be signed by the sponsor, which may be the agency director or the director's designee.
- B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - 1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Department.
  - 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of a regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)
  - 3. For direct herbicides and algaecides treatments the reports may be signed by either the sponsor or the applicator. For treatments under the roadside vegetation management plan, the sponsor may sign the reports.
- C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.2. above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph B.2. above must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative. For multi-year coverage under this permit, if the sponsor hires a contractor other than the original applicant, the sponsor must send a written notification to Ecology. This notification is signed by the sponsor and the new contractor applicant.
- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiries of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate



and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

#### **G16. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER A GENERAL PERMIT**

Any discharger authorized by this general permit may request to be excluded from coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. The discharger shall submit to the Director an application as described in WAC 173-220-040 or WAC 173-216-070, whichever is applicable, with reasons supporting the request. The Director shall either issue an individual permit or deny the request with a statement explaining the reason for the denial.

#### **G17. APPEALS**

The terms and conditions of this general permit:

- A. As they apply to the appropriate class of dischargers are subject to appeal within thirty (30) days of issuance of this general permit in accordance with Chapter 43.21(B) RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC; and
- B. As they apply to an individual discharger are subject to appeal in accordance with Chapter 43.21(B) RCW within thirty (30) days of the effective date of coverage of that discharger.

Consideration of an appeal of general permit coverage of an individual discharger is limited to the general permit's applicability or non-applicability to that discharger. Appeal of this general permit coverage of an individual discharger shall not affect any other individual dischargers. If the terms and conditions of this general permit are found to be inapplicable to any discharger(s), the matter shall be remanded to Ecology for consideration of issuance of an individual permit or permits.

#### **G18. DUTY TO REAPPLY**

Any Permittee receiving coverage for the length of this permit shall reapply for coverage under this general permit at least one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to the specified expiration date of this general permit. An expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued or until the Department cancels it. Only those facilities that reapply for coverage are covered under the continued permit.

#### **G19. TERMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL PERMITS**

Any previously issued individual permit shall remain in effect until terminated in writing by the Department, except that extension of an expired individual permit (pursuant to WAC 173-220-180(5)) shall terminate upon coverage under this general permit.

**G20. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE UPON ISSUANCE OF AN INDIVIDUAL PERMIT**

When an individual permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this general permit, the coverage under this general permit for that Permittee is terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

**G21. ENFORCEMENT**

Any violation of the terms and conditions of this general permit, the state Water Pollution Control Act, and the federal Clean Water Act, will be subject to the enforcement sanctions, direct and indirect, as provided for in WAC 173-226-250.

**G22. SEVERABILITY**

The provisions of this general permit are severable, and if any provision of this general permit, or application of any provision of this general permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this general permit shall not be affected thereby.

**G23. PAYMENT OF FEES**

The Permittee shall submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology.

## APPENDIX A

### FORMAT FOR AN INTEGRATED AQUATIC VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (IAVMP)

The Permittee shall use the following format when preparing the plan. The Permittee should also consult *A Citizen's Manual for Developing Integrated Aquatic Vegetation Management Plans* (Ecology Publication 93-93) for details. This Manual, an example IAVMP, and other guidance documents are available on Ecology's web site at [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/plants/management](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/plants/management). If this is an updated plan or major revision of a plan previously approved by Ecology the Permittee shall provide a summary of the changes in the document.

The following guidance is most appropriate for lakes with public access and multiple uses. Ecology expects that the amount of detail and public process incorporated in the plan should be proportional to the size, amount of public access, and uses of the waterbody to be treated.

Applicants should be aware that there some detailed requirements for this plan in the permit, such as in S5A.

#### I. DEVELOP A PROBLEM STATEMENT

Example: In 1994 Eurasian water milfoil was first discovered in Lake Joy. Since then the number of fishing days has declined from 100 days in 1995 to less than 25 days in 1998. In addition to losing the fishery, other recreational uses, such as swimming and water skiing have been severely impacted. Many local residents are now afraid to swim in Lake Joy and are concerned for the safety of their children.

#### II. DESCRIBE ANY PAST MANAGEMENT EFFORTS

- A. Previous Chemical Treatments and results
- B. Previous non-chemical treatment and results
- C. History of treatments; when started, how often, what percent of the lake was treated.  
Names of chemicals used and names of plants controlled.

#### III. DEFINE MANAGEMENT GOALS

Example: The management goal for Lake Joy is to return the lake to preinfestation conditions. The goal will be accomplished by controlling or eradicating Eurasian watermilfoil in an environmentally sensitive way.

If this plan is for a part of the lake, it must address conformance with other lake plans or any overall lake plan.

#### **IV. LIST WATERBODY AND WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS**

**A. Watershed characteristics including:**

1. Location and size of the watershed.
2. Land use activities (rural, single family, residential, industrial, commercial, etc.).
3. Stream and wetland locations.
4. Nonpoint nutrient source locations, actual or potential. Sources may include dairies, hobby farms, residential runoff, stormwater, etc.

**B. Waterbody characteristics including:**

1. Location, size, depth, and shape of the waterbody.
2. Water source(s) and flushing rate.
3. Water quality – evaluate historical water quality data.
4. Aquatic plants and algae.
5. Shoreline use (residential, rural, industrial, etc.).
6. Fisheries.
7. Wetland areas.
8. Wildlife.

#### **V. LIST CURRENT AND POTENTIAL BENEFICIAL AND RECREATIONAL USES OF THE WATERBODY**

**A. Identify present waterbody uses such as:**

- Conservancy areas including habitats that are integral to the lake ecosystem (nesting areas, rare plants or animals, wetlands, fish rearing habitat, etc.). Water skiing areas.
- Boating and boat access areas.
- Swimming areas.
- Fishing areas.

**B. Develop a waterbody "use" map of zones showing priority uses for activities as well as other natural habitat areas for fish, waterfowl, and other wildlife.**

**C. Check for threatened or endangered species.**

- **Local Dept of Fish and Wildlife Office**
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**  
Jim Michaels, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Western Washington Fish and Wildlife Office  
510 Desmond Drive SE, Suite 102  
Lacey WA 98503-1263  
Phone (360) 753-7767

Suzanne Audet, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Upper Columbia Fish and Wildlife Office  
11103 E. Montgomery Drive  
Spokane, WA 99206  
Phone: (509) 893-8002

## **VI. MAP AQUATIC PLANTS**

### **A. Attach a map of the waterbody that includes:**

1. Approximate locations and species of aquatic plants.
2. Locations of wetlands.
3. Locations of threatened or endangered species of plants or animals.
4. Sediment type (organic, sand, silt, gravel), etc.
5. Waterbody depth contour lines.

### **B. Characterize Aquatic Plants**

1. Identify species, growth habit, and coverage.
2. Recognize the problems and benefits of aquatic plants.
3. Identify the life cycle and any "weak" link of the target plant species.
4. Identify any rare or endangered aquatic plants

## **VII. IDENTIFY THE AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL ALTERNATIVES, THEIR EFFECTIVENESS, ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, HUMAN HEALTH RISKS, AND COSTS**

### **A. NO ACTION** – Describe the specific short- and long-term impacts associated with not controlling aquatic plants in the waterbody.

### **B. ENVIRONMENTAL MANIPULATION.**

1. Reduce sources of nutrients to the waterbody.
2. Hand pulling.
3. Water level drawdown.
4. Bottom barriers.

### **C. MECHANICAL CONTROL METHODS.**

1. Harvesting.
2. Rotovation – underwater rototilling.
3. Cutting.
4. Dredging.

### **D. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL METHODS.**

1. Triploid grass carp.
2. Host-specific pathogens (fungi, bacteria, virus).
3. Host-specific insects.
4. Genetic engineering technologies.

### **E. CHEMICAL CONTROL METHODS.**

1. Aquatic herbicides.
2. Aquatic plant growth regulators.
3. Vegetable dyes.

### **F. NEW TECHNOLOGIES:** As new methodologies are developed, they need to also be considered.

### **VIII. IDENTIFY THE PLANT PROBLEMS IN SPECIFIC LOCATIONS BY ASSESSING THE CONTROL LEVELS IN EACH OF THE AREAS IDENTIFIED ON THE USE MAP.**

This can be accomplished by overlaying the use map with the plant map and including a brief discussion. Various levels of control within each use zone need to be evaluated such as:

- A. No control** – Some conservancy areas may be best managed by being left in a natural state.
- B. Low level of control** – This may include conservancy areas to protect and enhance habitat value. Examples include:
  - Developing fishing lanes to create optimal warm-water fishing opportunities.
  - Developing control strategies which protect shoreline-wetland vegetation.
  - Considering depths and areas of control for activities such as water-skiing, boating, aesthetics, and swimming.
- C. High intensity of control** – May include areas such as beaches, docks, and boat ramps where any vegetation may be unacceptable.

### **IX. CHOOSE THE BEST COMBINATION OF OPTIONS OF SITE-SPECIFIC LEVELS OF CONTROL USING THESE CRITERIA.**

- A.** Identify proposed control methods, areas where they will be applied, timing of the control action, and targeted degree of control.
- B.** Assess the duration of control and its compatibility with the site.
- C.** Determine capital costs and operation and maintenance costs.
- D.** Determine the degree of control to the site, including evaluating whether the control strategy is appropriate to the site.
- E.** Evaluate the compatibility of the weed control strategy with fisheries, waterfowl, wildlife, wetlands and the ecology of the waterbody. This should include a target reservation of 25% of the vegetated area for these uses.
- F.** Evaluate whether the strategy has a balanced approach between waterbody enhancement and environmental protection.
- G.** Determine if the strategy causes minimum human health risks.

### **X. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

- A. Identify interested parties such as:**
  - 1. Lake residents.
  - 2. User groups (bass fishers, Ducks Unlimited, etc.).
  - 3. Local government.
  - 4. State and federal agencies.
  - 5. Environmental groups.
  - 6. Tribes
  - 7. For privately-owned lake the interested parties includes all who have access to the

lake. If the lake has an inlet and outlet stream interested parties includes the public at large.

**B. Conduct public meetings during the following times:**

1. At the formative stages.
2. When alternatives have been developed, but before a recommended alternative has been selected.
3. After selecting an alternative, but before implementation.
4. During implementation, as necessary.
5. During evaluation and surveillance phases, as necessary.

**C. Obtain and document support or acceptance from interested parties.**

## **XI. CONDUCT A SEPA REVIEW**

Send 3 copies of the completed plan to Ecology with a completed SEPA checklist.

## **XII. DEVELOP AN ACTION STRATEGY WHICH IMPLEMENTS THE INTEGRATED AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

- A.** Develop costs and budget to implement the plan. Identify planning costs, capital costs, and operation and maintenance costs.
- B.** Review the costs; permit requirements, environmental issues, environmental impacts, and acceptability to lake residents and the general public.
- C.** Develop a short-term action plan that is possible to accomplish considering costs, permits, degree of control, and public acceptance, etc.
- D.** Develop a long-term action plan that may require more funding than is currently available and may include managing complex permit issues.
- E.** Develop funding strategies by:

**Identifying strengths and weaknesses of the situation such as:**

- Number of property owners (public, businesses, groups, camps, etc.).
- Is there a lake association or a homeowners association?
- Identify supporting and opposing interest groups.
- Identify level and duration of funding.
- Short-term funding for planning
- Long-term funding for capital and operating costs

**Assessing all funding options such as:**

- Grants and loans
- Establishment of a Lake Management District or other taxing mechanism.
- Formation of a lake or homeowners association with the ability to collect revenue.

**Developing an action plan** with optimal short and long-term funding sources to meet the integrated aquatic plant management plan. (Recognize that grant funding is generally short-term project-orientated, whereas problem, and action plans are long-term in nature).

### **XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PLAN**

- A.** Develop a detailed plan for monitoring and reporting the relative degree of success. Success can be measured by the increase or improvement of the beneficial uses of a waterbody.
- B.** Describe surveillance strategy.
- C.** Describe long-term revenue sources for continual management.